

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: \$3.50 in advance.

VOL. 2.—NO. 44.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 96.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
PRICE & FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
\$3 00 at the end of three months.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

TO CLUBS OF

Five new subscribers, to one address, \$11 00
Ten, do. do. do. 20 00
Twenty, do. do. do. 38 00
No attention paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square. All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly. Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid and directed to the firm.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, is due daily at 3 P. M. and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12 P. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hill, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robinsons, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12 P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRIS'S STORE MAIL, is due Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONALOW COURT HOUSE, STUMP SOUND, and TOPSAIL MAIL, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING

Neatly executed with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of NEW-HANOVER, BRUNSWICK, BLADEN, SAMPSON, DUPLIN, and ONSLOW.

GILLESPE & ROBESON

Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c. Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

CORNELIUS MYERS,

Manufacturer & Dealer in HATS AND CAPS.
Wholesale and Retail, MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
September 21, 1844. 1-1f

JOHN HALL,

Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st. WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOPER,

GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office, second door North of Market street, on the wharf, up stairs. 31
April 7, 1846

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed

and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

MITCHELL'S

POCKET MAP
OF
Texas, Oregon, and California.
A FEW copies of the above work, of the very latest edition, may be obtained at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or Habit of the system, viz:—

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Itches, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Subacute Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Scalds, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood. The SARSAPARILLA is combined with other ingredients, all of which are held in the highest estimation by the most distinguished physicians.

A mild aperient, antiseptic and tonic, it contains the three most useful properties of medicine. It purges the system, restores the Scrofula, Cancer, Leprosy, and all other diseases of the blood. The SARSAPARILLA is combined with other ingredients, all of which are held in the highest estimation by the most distinguished physicians.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

Meas. A. B. & D. Sands, of Charleston, S. C., Feb. 22, 1846.

I send you this certificate of the all-healing virtues of your SARSAPARILLA, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I have delayed sending you this certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain with certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure to add that I have not since had the slightest reappearance of it, and that I am entirely well.

Yours very truly, SARAH MINTYRE.

Meas. A. B. & D. Sands, of Charleston, S. C., Feb. 22, 1846.

I send you this certificate of the all-healing virtues of your SARSAPARILLA, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I have delayed sending you this certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain with certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure to add that I have not since had the slightest reappearance of it, and that I am entirely well.

Yours very truly, SARAH MINTYRE.

Meas. A. B. & D. Sands, of Charleston, S. C., Feb. 22, 1846.

I send you this certificate of the all-healing virtues of your SARSAPARILLA, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I have delayed sending you this certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain with certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure to add that I have not since had the slightest reappearance of it, and that I am entirely well.

Yours very truly, SARAH MINTYRE.

Meas. A. B. & D. Sands, of Charleston, S. C., Feb. 22, 1846.

I send you this certificate of the all-healing virtues of your SARSAPARILLA, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I have delayed sending you this certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain with certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure to add that I have not since had the slightest reappearance of it, and that I am entirely well.

Yours very truly, SARAH MINTYRE.

Meas. A. B. & D. Sands, of Charleston, S. C., Feb. 22, 1846.

I send you this certificate of the all-healing virtues of your SARSAPARILLA, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I have delayed sending you this certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain with certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure to add that I have not since had the slightest reappearance of it, and that I am entirely well.

Yours very truly, SARAH MINTYRE.

Meas. A. B. & D. Sands, of Charleston, S. C., Feb. 22, 1846.

Just Received

H. R. Nixon & Co.'s
CHEAP FAMILY GROCERY,
UNDER THE CAROLINA HOTEL.

BY the last arrivals from New York, every thing good to eat, come or send and see.

Jellies.
Gooseberry;
Apple;
Grape;
Strawberry;
Black Currant.

Preserves.
Quinces;
Plums;
Grapes;
Cranberries;
Cherries;
Pine Apples;
Canton Ginger;
Sawberries.

Syrups.
Ginger;
Raspberry;
Strawberry;
Lemon;
Pine Apple.

Brandy Preserves.
Peaches;
Strawberries;
Gooseberries;
Raspberries;
Cherries.

Hocks Radish;
Pickles, all kinds;
Catsup do
Sauces do
Mustard do
Pickle Lobster;
Fresh do
Hollibut, fresh;
Sardines;
Pepper Sauce;
Ground Pepper;
do Allspice;
do Cinnamon;
Coffee do
Family Beef;
Smoked do
do Tongues;
Salmon;

Molasses;
Barrels of Lard;
Copperas;
Indigo;
do Allspice;
Rice Ginger;
Powder and Shot;
do in canteens;
Stoughton Bitters;

Almonds;
Dried and Moss Beef.
Liquors.
G. H. Gin;
Madrone Wine;
Port do
Pure Juice Port Wine;
Spanish Brandy;
American do
Apple do
Cincinnati Whiskey;
Common do
American Gin;
N. E. Rum;
Cider Vinegar;
do Brandy.

All of the above are fresh, and great pains have been taken in making the selection; for the sole use of those who will favor us with their custom.

Wilmington, N. C., April 24, 1846.

New Merchant Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers would inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has opened, in the store recently occupied by Mr. P. M. Luciani, next door to Dr. Shaw's Drug Store, and is now receiving a large and well selected stock of

consisting in part of French, English and American blue, black and fancy cloths, fancy colored Cassimeres and Vestings. Also, an excellent assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,
among which are every variety and style of Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests, all of which were got up under our own direction at the North, expressly for the Southern Market.

The Outfitting Department
has been selected with great care, and consists of Silk, Linen and Cotton Shirts & Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties, and every other article usually kept in his line, all of which will be offered lower than has ever before been offered in this market, for Cash.

SAMUEL BOYD & CO.
N. B.—The Cutting Department will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS D. BELL, who daunters himself from long experience and strict attention to business, to be able to give general satisfaction.
May 22, 1846. 36-7

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he is prepared to do Mill work, Steamboat work, Ship work, and edged tools of all descriptions; and likewise, Horse Shoeing and Coach work, done in the neatest style; and bills made out according to times, for cash. I will be found at the shop formerly occupied by James Leonard, on Water street. SAM. J. PERRY.
Wilmington, June 26, 1846. 41-4f

Bates' Patent Shower Bath.

A FEW of these convenient portable Baths, just received. This Bath is seven feet in height, and occupies a space of only two square feet upon the floor. It is designed for chamber use, and makes a very pretty piece of furniture.
For sale by
May 29, 1846. BARRY & BRYANT.

Fire Insurance.

THE subscribers, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg N. York INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandise in town; and also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium.
MIS. [26-1y] KELLY & McCALLER.

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 Yards above the Episcopal Church.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, Coaches, Barouches, Chariots, Buggies, &c. &c. Salkies, Wagons, &c. &c.
All orders in the above line, respectfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.
He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARROWS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. &c. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, May 8, 1846. 34-1y

BLANK WARRANTS—

for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., on the 31st of June, 1846.
Those whose names appear on this List, will please to ask for advertised Letters.

Anderson, Miss Pol'y
Archer, David
Anderson, Daniel
Atkinson, Ellen

Bennett, Miss Mary W
Burn, Larkins
Bowney, John W
Budden, George N
Betterson, Wm
Bell, F

Bryant, Michael
Bell, Dr C
Bennett, George J
Brantley, Wm
Brewer, Wm
Brothers, Richard S
Brockett, E E 3
Bell, Thomas D 2
Bryant, Jesse
Black, Holding
Betta, Rev Chas 3

Clark, Arabella
Conley, Elizabeth
Cammell, James
Canady, Yancy
Coruclous, G
Corbet, L T
Curtis, G T 2
Curtis, Rufus 2
Cray, N
Camperon, A

Dawson, H C
Dutt, Geo W
Dudley, Elizabeth
Dew, Noey

Evans, Thos S
Edwards, B J

Fenner, Robert
Firth, Samuel
Floyd, Martha L
Fish, Isaac R

Gould, E P
Gin, C
Godfrey, Wm
Greenleaf, Anthony
Gay, Redmond
Gernigan, E 2

Harris, James
Hall, Chas
House, Charles H 3
Harris, Joseph N
Hastings, David
Hinsdale, H I
Hewet, Wm
Hard, Jeremiah
Herrendon, L
Hargrave, Henry
Hammons, M

Johnson, Sarah A
Jenkins, Isabella
Jones, Sarah A
Jones, R I
Jenkins, Philip
Jones, Childer B
Jennett, Jesse W
Jordan, capt J P 2
Jones, D

Kerry, R 3
Kills, John H
Kimball, F

Lynch, W G 3
Love, Thomas
Lucas, A B
Lockwood, George 2
Byons & Brothers,
Larabee, John
Lockby, Solomon

Moore, Sarah E
Moore, Roger
Moore, W H
Merithew, Joseph C
Matherson, J B
May, M C 2
Moring, M
McIntyre, M
Morse, A
Morse, R A 2
Morse, Mary O
Maker, Loring
McLean, Reuby
McLoud, Julius 2, or
Morse, L S

Forhan, E F
Nelson, John

Preton, B B
Peirce, Ashman
Potter, J P 2
Patterson, J C
Peters, Thomas
Perry, Alexander
Pruitt, Paris
Perry, James
Pridgen, C
Perkins, M
Powell, R H

Robeson, Charles
Robbins, Wm
Robbins, J S
Radcliff, Timothy
Rose, J M

Sawyer, James
Strickland, Jane
Sheppard, John
Saggett, Charles
Smith, E A
StGeorge, Nancy
Sellers, Anne
Smith, John B
Sandford, J H 3
Smith, Peter 2
Stanaland, John
Sellers, Miss Sarah
Stephens, Joseph
Sylvester, J F
Smith, Daniel L

Tompson, N
Thiers, J H
Thacker, Henry
Thally, David
Taylor, W A
Ticomb, George

True, Nathan
Tucker, Romeo
Thurston, Wm C
Thomas, R
Taylor, E J
Tilly, Lucy

Watts, Capt John
Ward, Nelsom
Wooden, Shadrach 2
Woodworth, W
Willets, P P 2
Winward, Rebecca 2
Walker, J C 2
Winley, Allen
Waddle, Mary H
Wallace, Ann
Walker, Henry
Wood, John D
Williams, George

Arties, Clinton
Arnet, James
Alford, Wm G
Atkins, Miss Sarah

Bliss, George L
Brion, Philis
Burton, A F
Brantly, Jacob
Brece, Henry
Broadbent, Stephen
Bowze, Edward
Brady, J
Balentine, J
Bonds, T M
Barr, Anna
Blackwood, John
Buser, M
Bryant, Mary A
Bellermet, Isabella
Brit, J T

Costin, Thomas
Clark, John H
Coley, Amelia
Cone, W L
Cnady, M T
Corbet, J L
Covel, T
Coney, C J
Clairtie, Chas

Decazer, Wm
Dunham, S W
Dunham, J W
Damrest, David

Evans, Wm
Evans, S W

Freeman & Houston,
Fogg, Joseph B
Forlo, Jesse S
Foy, Elizabeth

Gilpin, R B
Gentry, Charles
Gerdes, Henric
Gatto, P
Gurts & Buffalo.

Hill, Juda
Hall, Susan
Hovens, M
Hawton, L
Hankins, Stephen
Hill, Rev L L
Hill, John P
Hartfield, Wm
Hinton, H L
Haud, Dr D B W

Joiner, James
Johnson, M S
Jackson, James H
Jordan, Rev J T
Johnson, Jonathan
Jeregan, E A
Jones, J W
Jones, Roland T

Plantation

IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY, N. C., 112 miles from Wilmington, immediately on the Northwest River, the well known place CLARKMOUNT, is offered for sale. It contains about 300 acres of Upland, and 300 or 400 acres of Swamp Lands adjoining; 70 or 80 acres is under cultivation and well adapted to raising Corn, Ground Peas, &c. The place has a commodious dwelling with two brick chimneys, erected last year, with out-houses, &c. The Upland, not cleared, is well timbered with Pine and Hoopoles, and has 10,000 Turpentine boxes, cut last and the present season. It is a very eligible site for Manufacturing, being immediately on the river, between this and Fayetteville a factory would have the advantage of both markets, and be sufficiently removed from intemperance as to insure health to the operatives. The water power is ample, a bold stream passes through the place to the river, with a handsome bluff half a mile in length, just the height for a wharf.

The swamp lands afford good winter pasture for stock, and an abundance of Ashes and Oak wood, very handy to the water. Seven or eight Negroes with stock of Cattle and Hogs, &c., will be sold with the place, if desirable. Apply on the premises to H. J. WILLIAMS, or J. I. BRYAN, April 10, 1846. [30-1f] Wilmington.

20,000 BACK and front streaker

Brick, for sale by E J LUTTERLOH.

OUTCALT'S SNUFF.

10 HALF barrels in Bladders. Just received and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

CADDIS B. LUCK'S

New Lucky Lottery Office, Basement Rooms, under the Eagle Hotel, corner of Main and 13th streets—Richmond, Va.

"Luck's" "Fortune"—to realize which, I beg leave to call the attention of all persons, far and near, to the following list of prizes to be distributed shortly—and, as all prizes are in the hands of "Luck," for the Capitals address your orders to C. B. LUCK.

\$75,000 DOLLARS!
Divided into three prizes of \$25,000 each. Lowest \$30. No. Prize \$500.
Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 30, to be drawn on Saturday, July 25, 1846, at Wilmington, Delaware. 78 Nos., 12 drawn.

GRAND CAPITALS.
1 Prize of \$25,000, 2 Prizes of \$2,000 each.
1 " 25,000 2 " 1,750
1 " 25,000 20 " 1,500
1 " 10,000 20 " 1,350
1 " 4,244 20 " 1,000
1 " 3,000/150 " 500

Tickets \$12; halves 6; quarters 3. A package of 25 Wholes costs \$276; warranted to draw \$122 40; risk \$153 60—shares in proportion.

\$26,000! 8,000! 4,000! 20 of 1,250!
Pokomoke River Lottery, Class 138, drawn July 13, 1846, at Wilmington, Del. Prizes, 26,000, 8,000, 4,000, 20 of 1,250—78 Nos., 13 drawn. Tickets \$8—shares in proportion.

2 of \$12,000! \$5,000!
Pokomoke River Lottery, Class "139," drawn July 14th, at Wilmington, Del. Prizes, 2 of 12,000, 5,000, 20 of 1,000, &c. 78 Nos., 13 drawn. Tickets \$5.

\$12,000! \$4,000!
Pokomoke River Lottery, Class "140," drawn at Wilmington, Del., July 15th, 1846; Prizes, 12,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,000, &c. 78 Nos., 13 drawn. Tickets \$4.

\$15,000! \$5,000! &c.
Pokomoke Lottery, Class "142," drawn July 17, at Wilmington, Del. 78 Nos., 13 drawn. Tickets \$4—shares in proportion.

\$30,000! \$10,000! \$5,000!
Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 29, drawn at Wilmington, Del., July 18th, 1846. Prizes, 30,000, 10,000, 5,000, 4,000, &c. of 1,500, 4 of 1,000, &c. 66 Nos., 12 drawn. Tickets \$12—shares in proportion.

Persons ordering by the package in any of the above can deduct the price of three tickets. I have every day lotteries from 1 to 20 dollars, and when a remittance is made to me, large or small, I will always invest in the most popular Lotteries on hand. The drawings sent, when requested, to all who order from me. The cash for all Capitals can be had, as usual, at sight. On all letters enclosing cash or prize tickets the postage need not be paid. The tickets in the above Lotteries are received, and all orders addressed to LUCK meet the most prompt and confidential attention.

Persons from the country visiting the city, should bear in mind that all prizes are in the hands of LUCK.

July 10] C. B. LUCK, Richmond, Va.

ALL persons indebted to me are urgently requested to come forward and adjust their accounts without further notice. All to whom I am indebted are requested to hand in their claims by the 15th July, at which time I expect to leave for the North.

V. R. PEIRSON will attend to the business during my absence. Every thing done by him will be considered as done myself. The balance of the stock of goods will be sold at cost.

July 3, 1846] H. S. KELLY.

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS Black Eye Pease, 150 do Rice Do. by BARRY & BRYANT.

THE GOVERNOR'S BID FOR THE ROAD.

From the North Carolina Standard.

Gov. Graham, we understand, given in his public speeches the following reasons for his enormous bid for the Raleigh and Gaston Road: In the first place, he says the Road is worth the money; in the second place, he says if he had not bid the toll amount at the first pop, he would have been run up

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES B. SHEPARD,
OF WAKE COUNTY.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY CANDIDATES.

FOR THE SENATE,
WILLIAM S. ASHE,
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
EDWARD D. HALL.

FOR SHERIFF.

OWEN FENNELL.

John McRae, Jr., L. J. Flemming, and John Reston, have commenced the survey of a Rail Road route, leading from Wilmington to the South Carolina line.

The Election.

We trust our readers will not think the subject of this article an inappropriate one at the present time. It is one upon which we feel deeply. We do hope and trust that it is one of deep interest to every voter in North Carolina, whether he be Whig or Democrat. At the same time that we deprecate and deplore the bitter partisan violence which our popular elections occasionally assume, there is still nothing which we dislike more to see than apathy, on the part of those whose duty it is to participate in the affairs of government. Every man ought to take an interest in public affairs, for every man has a deep stake in the manner in which these public affairs should be managed. We hear men occasionally say, "well, I don't care how the election goes. It ain't going to make any difference with me, however it turns out." We dislike to hear any man hold forth such language as this. Suppose our illustrious ancestors, who achieved for us the independence which we this day enjoy, and to whose zeal and patriotism we are indebted for the blessings of equal liberty, had expressed themselves in this apathetic manner, during the period of our struggle with the mother country, what would have been the consequence? Why, we might have still remained in the bonds of servitude. If the blessings of free government, which they have bequeathed to us, are valuable; and who does not admit that they are invaluable?—most certainly their perpetuation is equally the duty and the interest of their descendants. How then, can anything connected with the administration of our public affairs, be matter of indifference to the citizens of a free republic? Particularly, how can the approaching election, which is to determine the political character of the State for years to come, be a matter of indifference to any citizen of North Carolina?

As we said before, it is a subject upon which we feel deeply, and we think that every man in the State should feel equally interested. In about three weeks from this day, the voters of North Carolina will be called upon to say whether the State is Federal or Democratic. It is a most important election. One of no ordinary interest. The next Legislature will, of necessity, be called upon to take some final and determined action on the subject of internal improvements. The State has become deeply involved by the two Rail Roads already in operation, and with which she has been ruinously connected. Her liabilities, the fruits of Whig legislation, furnish a subject of deep and anxious solicitude. Whether she will continue that connection which has already been fraught with such disastrous consequences, or whether she will, for the future, divorce herself from these corporations, is a matter of deep consideration for the people of North Carolina, and a matter too, which, in all human probability, must be settled at the next session of the Legislature. Is it not, then, very important what political complexion that body may assume. In a word, is it not of the very first importance that the approaching session of the Legislature should be Democratic? The Whig party, by its blundering legislation, has already involved the State to the amount of nearly a million of dollars, in one of these Roads, (the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road) and six hundred thousand in the other, (the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road), and the question now is, how are we to get out of our difficulties. It would be worse than madness, again to trust the Whig party. They would only involve us the deeper. It is then, the sacred duty of every citizen of North Carolina, to be up and doing in the present campaign. Peculiarly is it the duty of Democrats to bend every nerve towards the production of a successful issue in the approaching election. Again, at the next session of the Legislature, a Senator will have to be elected to represent the State on the floors of Congress for six years. This, of itself, would make the session an important one. Is it not a matter of importance to the Democratic party, whether this Senator be a Whig or a Democrat? Let every Democrat, then, reflect upon these matters, and let him determine that, so far as in him lies, he will do all he can to secure the triumph of our principles in the present campaign. We can carry the State if we will. This is our firm conviction; and if we fail to do so, it will be our own fault. That we will carry it, we have not the slightest doubt. But, then, it must be done by the use of every honorable means in our power. What pleasure, what satisfaction, would it bring to the heart of every Democrat in the State, were the 6th of next month to see a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature? Who would not feel the deepest feelings of pleasure and triumph? Will we not then exert every effort, and even a little, to bring about such a result? We appeal to the Democrats still higher considerations.—that it is a duty which they owe

to themselves, their country, and their children, to exert themselves in the present campaign; a duty, too, which they cannot neglect, without proving themselves recreant to the high trust reposed in them by their ancestors.

The day of voting is fast coming upon us. Are we prepared for it? Are we using every honorable exertion to make it a day of triumph for the principles which we hold so dear? Can we appeal to our consciences, and will they respond to the appeal in tones of approbation. Now is the time to work. Let neighbor talk to neighbor. Let each one but do his duty, and the sun of the 6th of August next will go down upon a State redeemed and disenthralled from the shackles of Federalism. And, fellow Democrats, what a glorious day would that be for our good Old North State. Let us then unite like a band of brothers, and make one strong and combined effort. Let every man do his duty, and the day must be ours.

To Work, Democrats of the Sixth District.

Democrats of the 6th District! you have, up to this time, ever borne yourselves gallantly in the political battles which have been waged in the old North State. You did nobly in the November election of 1844, when you gave James K. Polk a majority bordering on three thousand, and you demeaned yourselves with a spirit worthy of your noble cause in August last, when you gave our distinguished Representative, Gen. McKay, a majority of upwards of twenty-five hundred votes. We say you have ever hitherto drawn upon yourselves the admiring gaze of your brethren throughout the State. Another opportunity offers itself when you will again have it in your power to add another trophy to the chaplet which already encircles your brow. On the 6th of August next you will be called upon to say, by your votes, whether you wish to see a Federalist or a Democrat occupying the highest place in the Common Wealth. May we not expect then, that, as in times of yore, each man will be found at his post doing his duty. Nay, may we not reasonably expect that the 6th District will do even better than she has ever done before—that she will give our gallant candidate a majority of at least 3,000 votes. Voters of the 6th District! we can do this if we will. We know that our cause has been steadily gaining ground during the last two years, when we gave Mr. Polk upwards of 2,700 majority, and we feel confident that it only requires us to call into requisition our whole strength in the present election, to enable us to increase that majority to 3,000 votes. The only question is, will we do it? Surely there is not a Democrat in the District who would not rejoice with his whole heart and soul at the triumph of our party in the State; and most surely there ought not to be a Democrat in the whole District who would not be willing to exert himself a little to bring about such a glorious result. We appeal to you then, as brother Democrats, brethren of the 6th District, and call upon you to be up and doing. The fortunes of the coming contest may depend upon the vote of this District. Yea, upon one vote.

Cheering from Brunswick.

Every account we receive from Brunswick county is of the most cheering nature. We have seen several gentlemen from that county within the last week, and they all assure us that our friend Gallaway's prospects are brightening every day. Indeed, that there is little doubt but that he will be elected. Mr. Waters' vote on the Texas resolutions in the last Legislature, does not go down even with his most rabid Whig friends. We understand, however, that he is endeavoring to create some counter capital for his party by getting up a war panic—by charging that the present Mexican war has been bro't on thro' the misdeeds of the Democratic Administration. We know that the intelligent voters of Brunswick county are not to be caught by such gammon as this. Why, the Federalists of 1812 opposed the war with Great Britain, and as a matter of course their descendants, the Whigs of the present day, very naturally will oppose the Mexican war. But when it is known that the present war was absolutely necessary to vindicate the honor & the interests of the Union; and when it is also known that Mr. Polk did every thing in his power to avoid it, consistent with his duty as President of this great Republic, surely its vigorous prosecution by the government should elicit praise, instead of blame, from the people of the United States. People of Brunswick! remember, on the day of election, that Mr. Waters, so far as his influence could go, did all in his power to prevent the annexation of Texas—a measure of vital importance to the people of the South. We say, remember this, and ask yourselves if you can again put him in office. Remember, too, that the Whig party, to which Mr. Waters belongs, has involved the State in debt to the tune of upwards of a million of dollars; and again ask yourselves if you can any longer support such a party. Show the people of the State that you are determined to act and vote for men who will reflect your wishes, and who will take care of your interests. But we have every confidence in you. You will do your duty, and redeem old Brunswick from the thrall of Federalism.

TOLERABLY FAIR IN THE WAY OF SHOOTING IRON.—They have manufactured a "Baby Waker" at Boston, which will carry a ball of 230 lbs. a distance of three and a half miles, and then knock the day light through any sort of a ship or steam-boat. It will weigh 25,000 lbs. when finished, and will cost \$1,700, one-sixth of the cost of the one which Captain Stockton had manufactured in England.

The correspondent of the N. York Herald says that he has it from good authority, that the government has determined on ordering the bombardment of the fortress of San Juan d'Ulla. It may be so, but we doubt it.

Onslow County.

The regular Democratic candidates in Onslow County are, for the Senate, Wm. Ferrand; for the House of Commons, Harvey Cox, and for the Sheriffalty, White D. Humphrey. This ticket, we had been led to believe, from intercourse with many of the citizens of Onslow County, was such a one as met the views and the feelings of the whole party. To-day (Wednesday) we have been informed that such is not the case, and that Edward Sanders, who represented the County in the last Legislature in the House of Commons, has declared himself a candidate for a seat in the next Senate, in opposition to Mr. Ferrand. Of course we do not know what motives Mr. Sanders can have for thus attempting to distract the party. We learn that he has declared his hostility to the Independent Treasury, one of the leading measures of the Republican party; and one, too, above all others, upon which there is no difference of opinion among Democrats. Why, a divorce of the General Government from all banking corporations has been, for years, the rallying cry of the Democratic party, from one end of the Union to another. At the Baltimore Convention which nominated Mr. Polk, if there was one principle more distinctly put forward than another, it was the Independent Treasury. We cannot, to save us, see what Mr. Sanders is aiming at. The Democrats of Onslow County, who, through all circumstances, are noted for their fidelity to principle, cannot certainly vote for or support a man who has turned his back upon one of the very first measures of the Republican party. We have no doubt of Mr. Ferrand's election; but still, we cannot but deplore anything like distraction in our ranks.

Let the Democrats of Onslow County, pull together like patriots, and shew the Whigs that they cannot distract them. Let them elect their whole regular ticket, Sheriff and all, by such a large and triumphant majority as will put all such factious opposition to rest forever. Let them remember how the Whigs of Onslow claimed Mr. Ward's election in August, '44, as a Whig triumph. We say, let them remember this, and prevent its recurrence again. Before the election, they, no doubt, will say, that the election of Sheriff ought not to be put upon party grounds, but no sooner have they elected their man, through the good nature and credulity of the Democratic party, than they immediately turn round and claim a Whig victory.

Ferrand is a noble well-souled Democrat, and deserves a large vote at the hands of the Democratic party in Onslow. They have known him from his childhood. He has always been the same. Indeed, the whole regular ticket is a good one, and we appeal to the people of Onslow (the Democrats of Onslow, we mean) to rally around it. We want good and true men in office. In union and harmony is our only safety. We shall expect to hear good accounts from our friends in Onslow.

WHIG MEETING IN BRUNSWICK.

Well, we scarcely know whether to laugh at the proceedings of the Whig meeting which took place at Rowell's Store, in Brunswick County, on the 4th inst., or to feel mortified, at seeing men so blinded by party prejudice and partisan violence, as to make them forget what they owe to themselves as citizens of North Carolina.

The ostensible object of the meeting, we suppose, was to bring out opposition to Rob't T. Melvin, but, judging from the length and bombast of the preamble to the resolutions adopted, we think that the sapient committee, whose labors occupy so much space in the columns of the last Chronicle, must have got it up for the purpose of disorganizing some of the superabundant gas, generated by the heat of a July sun. But what on earth do these Whigs of Brunswick mean, by calling the Mexican war an "unholy" one? Did they know when they used this expression, how closely they were following the language adopted by the Federalists in the Hartford Convention of 1812? Again, what on earth do the Whigs of Brunswick mean by the following sentence?

"The disgracing the nation by the abominable doctrine of repudiation, refusing to pay honest debts of their own contracting."

When has Mr. Polk's administration repudiated any of its "honest debts of its own contracting"? Surely, the writer of this famous preamble must have been dreaming; or he must have calculated largely upon the ignorance of those for whom he wrote.

We believe, on reflection, we are disposed to laugh at the whole affair. Mr. Melvin don't you feel scared? We trust the Chronicle, containing the proceedings of the aforesaid meeting, may be studiously kept out of Mr. Melvin's sight. It might kill him this hot weather; he would certainly die "a lafin".

The projected Rail Road.

We publish in this week's paper, a long and able communication on the subject of the connexion of this town, by Rail Road communication, with the South Carolina Rail Road, as a point. We also copy from the Charleston papers the proceedings of a meeting held at Marion Court-House, which was called for the consideration of the same subject. Perhaps we ought to ask pardon of our readers for devoting so much space in our columns to Rail Road matters. But at a time like the present, when every thing depends upon prompt action, we think the people of this section of the State will not think the agitation of the question malapropos.

We notice from the Raleigh and Fayetteville papers, that meetings have been held in both those places, for the purpose of concerting measures for the continuance of the Raleigh and Gaston Road through to Camden. The people on the upper route, will move heaven and earth to push that work through. Surely, then, every man in Wilmington and the surrounding country, ought to feel a deep interest in the extension of our Road. For it is certain, beyond a shadow of doubt, that the prosperity of Wilmington is a matter of the very first moment with those in the surrounding country, who trade here.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on last Friday, the land graduation bill passed its third reading. This bill was brought into the House on the same day, whereupon Mr. McClelland's bill on the same subject was laid aside, and the Senate bill taken up. The debate on Saturday last, and on Monday, too, was one of the fiercest struggles which has taken place on the floors of Congress. At last accounts, the fate of the bill was still pending. We think there is no doubt of its passage in some shape. There seems to be a disposition on the part of both Houses to put the public land policy upon a new and permanent basis. On Monday last, the Tariff Bill was taken up in the Senate, when Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, made one of the ablest speeches which has been delivered this session, in support of the measure. As we read the debate, we felt still more confident of its success in the upper chamber.—Gen. McKay gave notice in the House, on Saturday last, of his intention to call up the treasury note bill on Monday. Both Houses of Congress seem to be inclined to get through with the business of the country as speedily as possible, so that we may expect a large amount of legislation to be performed during the next four weeks. On Monday last, the ware-housing bill passed its third and last reading in the Senate. We do hope this measure will be consummated by the House of Representatives. We hope by our next, we will be able to announce to our readers that the new Tariff Bill is the law of the land.

The Ware-Housing Bill.

Some of our readers may not be acquainted with the nature and the provisions of this important bill, which has just passed the Senate of the United States, and which, we humbly trust, will, ere the termination of the present session of Congress, become the law of the land.

Under the Tariff of 1842, when goods are imported into this country, the duty on them must be paid immediately in cash. This embarrasses trade very much. Indeed, it throws the importing business almost entirely into the hands of the rich capitalists. The poor enterprising young merchant is literally unable to import. For suppose he purchases in England or France goods for the New York market, to the amount of \$25,000, when they are landed in this country he has to plunk up in hard dollars the duty, amounting to six or seven thousand dollars, before he can touch a particle of them. This, perhaps, he is unable to do. The consequence is, that the importing, as we observed before, is in the hands of the rich capitalists of this and foreign countries. To obviate this difficulty, the present bill proposes that the government shall erect large store-houses at the principal ports of entry, into which the goods shall immediately be put upon their arrival in this country, and that there they may remain for the space of three years, subject only to the usual charge for storage, and without the payment of interest upon the duty, from the time of their entry. Thus, when the poor man imports a lot of goods, say from England, he immediately puts them in the public "ware-house," under the Custom House lock and key, and he can, so soon as a favorable market offers itself, withdraw them, by paying the duty and charges. He may not be able to make an advantageous sale of the whole of them at one time, and he can, if he chooses, send his drays for such part of them as he may want, pay up the duty and charges, and carry off just such boxes and packages as he may then require. This would give an immense stimulus to the commerce of the country, and induce a great competition in the importing business, and of course, cheapen the price of goods. For this last reason, the bill is bitterly opposed by the manufacturers of domestic articles. Their object is to put down all competition, and, of course, they oppose every measure which would tend to put down monopoly. Another great end which the ware-housing bill has in view, is to facilitate the re-exporting of foreign goods from our great seaports. The enterprising merchant, of New Orleans, say, imports a hundred thousand dollars worth of goods from Europe, and on their arrival in New Orleans, he immediately puts them in the government ware-house, where they may remain for the term of two or three years.—Well, it may so happen that the importing merchant may think that he can do better by sending his goods to some point in South America. If so, should this bill go into operation, he can re-ship them at any time, without paying a cent of duty—merely paying the charges. This latter consideration is a most important one. It will stimulate our mercantile navy in no ordinary degree. Another great and most important feature in the bill, is the amount of revenue which would arise to the government from the charges for storage. It is computed that this alone would pay the expenses of collecting the revenue, at the same time that it would be of immense benefit to the trading community. This is but a rapid glance at the main features of this important measure, but we trust that it will not be unacceptable to some of our readers.

The Tariff Bill in the Senate. Every one is anxious to know what the fate of the Tariff will be in the Senate. For our own part, we think it is safe. We feel confident that it will pass that body, not it's true, by a large majority. There are 24 Union pure Whigs in the Senate. Add to this number the names of Cameron and Sturgeon, the Pennsylvania Senators, who, although Democrats, will doubtless vote against the House Bill; and the names of Niles, of Connecticut, also a Democrat, but who, it is supposed, from his vote on the reference, is hostile to the measure, and of Cilley, of New Hampshire.—Supposing all these to vote against the measure, there would be a tie—28 for and 28 against the Bill. Its fate would then depend upon the vote of the Vice President, Geo. M. Dallas, who, we feel confident, would, without hesitation, do his duty, and vote for the bill. We think that Berrien, of Georgia, can-

not and will not vote against the modification of the act of '43. He voted against that bill. Again, it is by no means certain that Niles, of Connecticut, will vote against the bill. He expressed himself, it's true, hostile towards some of its provisions, but we think that he may vote for it. Should the worst come to the worst, we can rely upon Mr. Dallas. We think, therefore, that the great measure is safe.

Improvement of the Mississippi.

During last winter, a Convention composed of Delegates from almost all the Western and Southern States, assembled at Memphis, Tennessee, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of improving the navigation of the Mississippi river. This Convention drew up a memorial, addressed to the Congress of the United States, and which called upon that body to make appropriations for the clearing out of the Mississippi. This memorial was referred in the Senate to a Select Committee, of which John C. Calhoun was made Chairman, who has made a long and elaborate report upon the subject. Mr. Calhoun says the improvement of the Mississippi is not only within the legitimate powers of the General Government, but that it is the duty of Congress to make such appropriations as will clear its channel and ensure its safe navigation. At the same time, Mr. Calhoun denies that the Federal Government has any right to make appropriations to clear out a river which washes the shores of but one or two States. The report enters fully into the examination of the powers of the General Government on the much mooted question of Internal Improvement, and denies that any such power is given to Congress by the constitution. Mr. Calhoun says that the power to appropriate money for the improvement of the Mississippi, is to be found in that section of the constitution which authorizes Congress "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States," and that the Mississippi river comes within the meaning of this phrase, equally with the Atlantic coast. For this vast river washes the shores of seventeen or eighteen States and Territories, and that it is not in the power of individuals to clear out the obstructions to its free navigation; nor can the States federate together for this purpose, for they are expressly prohibited from so doing by the constitution. It therefore follows that the power rests with Congress; for it is clear, says the report, that it must rest somewhere. The report is a long and an able one, and demonstrates that the great statesman of the South has lost nothing of his wonted vigor of intellect.

The English papers, one and all of them, compliment Gen. Taylor and the American army for their gallant conduct on the battle fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. Generally speaking, there is nothing which the United States can do or say, that does not provoke the unqualified abuse of the British press. It is, indeed, an extraordinary stretch of liberality on the part of John Bull to do even justice to any thing connected with the United States. We copy the following paragraph from the London Times, the ablest paper published in England, or perhaps in Europe:—

"The despatches of General Taylor are remarkable for their succinct energy, and the absence of those verbose and grandiloquent strains which we are accustomed to meet with in narratives of American exploits. He writes like a man of sense, skill, and courage; and we have not the slightest wish to detract from the honors he has gallantly earned under the flag of his country. Whatever opinion we may entertain of the causes of this war, and of the political motives in which it originated, the behaviour of the American general and his troops, deserves to be judged of by a much higher standard than the policy of the government which it is their duty to serve. The conduct of the Mexican army, on the contrary, demonstrates the utter inability of that government to protect any portion of its dominions from invasion; and it degrades the descendants of the Spanish Americans still lower to the rank of nations."

England and Mexican Affairs.

The question is often asked, what part will England take in the present state of the affairs of this continent? or, will she take any part? We think she will not openly interfere. The following reply of Lord Aberdeen, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the memorial of an association interested in Mexican affairs, will throw some light upon the matter:

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 6, 1846.

Sir—I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., in which you call his lordship's attention to the disastrous results which are to be apprehended from the hostilities which have broken out between the United States and Mexico, and express a hope on the part of the South American and Mexican Association, that her Majesty's Government may deem it expedient to interpose their good offices in order to effect a reconciliation between those two Governments.

I am to state to you in reply, that her Majesty's Government are fully conscious of all the evils that must attend the rupture which has unfortunately taken place between the United States and Mexico, and especially of the fact that British interests cannot fail to suffer most deeply from such a state of things. You may, therefore, be well assured that her Majesty's Government will watch with the utmost vigilance the progress of events, and will only so far intervene as to employ their best efforts with both the belligerents in order to calm their animosities, and restore peace between the two countries.

I am, Sir, your most ob't, humble servant,
(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.
J. D. POWELL, Esq., Chairman of the South American and Mexican Committee.

Senator from Perquimans, N. C.—We rejoice to learn that our friends in this district have nominated J. T. CHASE, Esq., of Woodville, as their candidate for the Senate of North Carolina. We have no doubt of his election, if our friends will perform their duty at the August election. Success must crown their efforts. Shepard is leading his opponent, Graham, in every part of the State; let him have a Legislature that will work harmoniously with him, and the State is forever redeemed. We do not hear as frequently from our friends in the lower section of the State as we could desire.

Old Dominion.

Rail Road.

Mr. Editor.—The attention of our whole community has been recently awakened in a remarkable degree to the importance of a Rail-road connection with the South. It has been a subject of mortification to us, and surprise to the Union, that, at the centre of the great iron band which unites the Atlantic States with those bordering on the Mississippi, and in the immediate track of the Southern traveller, a Rail-road has not long since been erected for the purpose of obviating the dangers and inconvenience of a sea voyage. It is a fact well known to those whose attention has been drawn to the subject, that many persons bound for New Orleans prefer taking the long and tedious route across the mountains of Virginia down the Ohio and Mississippi, to one night's passage on board the steamers from this place to Charleston. But it is not improbable that this singular hiatus would still remain unsupplied, if we did not now perceive that the best interests of this section of country and the continuance of its progress and prosperity are deeply and vitally concerned in our prompt and vigorous action. Already the people of Raleigh and Fayetteville, encouraged by our inactivity, are taking measures to supply the public wants. Meetings are being called—subscription lists are opened—the spirit of the people has been roused, and it requires no extraordinary foresight to perceive, that if Wilmington does not "get the start," not only will her growth be retarded, but the constant stream of travel, which, since the opening of the Weldon Road, has nourished her prosperity, being drawn off in another direction, its usual channel will be left a melancholy monument of wasted wealth and golden opportunities fatally neglected. I hope it will not be considered rash to venture the opinion, that if the Road now proposed do not succeed, the entire disuse of the Weldon Road, as a means of transporting passengers and the mails, must be the inevitable consequence. Viewed in this light, the proposed measure addresses itself most strongly to the attention of all stockholders, and, indeed, of every member of this community; for, whether we have shares or not, our interests in its continuance are equally inalienable. I should be sorry to regard it in any way as a party question. It has no immediate bearing upon any of the points of difference that separate the country. Purely local in its whole operation, it might seem almost to be confined in interest to the persons whose property and homes lie most adjacent to its course. But while the remarks which might be suggested by the opposition of a few gentlemen on political grounds are thus for the present reserved, it cannot but furnish matter of regret, that the danger of being forestalled by the superior energy of the citizens of Raleigh and Fayetteville, if not the cause, enters prominently, at least into the occasion of our present activity. I have remarked that the people of Wilmington would seem to be the persons most interested in the success of this measure, but a little attention to the subject will, it is hoped, be sufficient to establish the proposition, that its influence would not be confined to this particular section of country, but that like a stone thrown into the bosom of some tranquil lake, such a Road will create a circle of benefit, still expanding in sphere, until at length the remotest boundary of the State shall witness its wholesome and salutary influence.

The physical peculiarities of our State have contributed in no small degree to the perpetuation of a feeling of jealousy between its different parts, and the creation of three separate interests, wholly distinct in character, and even deficient in that cohesive feeling of pride which usually unites the different sections of the same State. It has been remarked by a gentleman whose opinion on every subject is entitled to great weight; that observation had taught him to believe that the upper or Mountain districts of North Carolina had a most unaccountable leaning to Virginia, the lower or southern districts a similar dependence on South Carolina, and that it was the Cape Fear interest alone which contributed to the wealth and gave birth to the commercial importance of the port of Wilmington.

It will be unnecessary to enlarge upon those high motives of State pride which should induce us, even at a small sacrifice, to prefer the advancement of Wilmington, to that of either Richmond or Charleston. Experience teaches that men are more likely to be moved by their interests than their patriotism; that the pocket nerve is a more powerful agent of persuasion than the best feelings; I shall therefore content myself with the honest endeavor to show that it is not so much the duty as the interest of the people of the State to lay aside their ancient prejudices, and aid us in the construction of this Road.

It will be observed, upon a rapid glance at the map of North Carolina, that a belt of sand, seemingly intended by nature, for the purpose of locking up our commerce and resources, extends the whole length of the coast, from Cape Henry to the Cape Fear. Although behind this singular embankment or breastwork, there are numerous large and commodious bays, there is not along its whole stretch, a single inlet of sufficient depth to admit vessels of large draught, and until you reach Cape Fear, scarcely a break in that long and forbidding wall. At this point, a noble river coming down from the mountains, bursts into the ocean with sufficient volume to create a channel of fourteen feet at high tide. Placed upon such a position on this stream, that it may command at once advantages as a place of deposit for country produce, and important facilities for reaching the ocean, with a rail road stretching northward to the rich upper counties, nothing would seem wanting to make Wilmington one of the most important cities of the South, but the united support of the State, and the presence of an enterprising population. That we are not wanting in the latter, let the commendations of strangers, the improved appearance of our residence since the two last fires, and the hum and clatter of workmen, busy in every street, answer to the people of the State. Let our rapidly increasing commerce with the North and the West Indies, tell the whole Union. It is the position of Raleigh and Fayetteville, an opposition carried on with plainly demonstrable injury to their own true interests, which hangs like an incubus upon every branch of our industry, weakens and renders precarious what it

story. Why is it, men of Raleigh, if merely desirous of promoting your own proper benefit, you have not long ago continued the Gaston Road to Goldsborough? And here, I think, the proper compromise might be made. Build a Road to Goldsborough, you acquire all the advantages which would ensue from its complete construction to Camden, for passengers will prefer passing via Raleigh than through that melancholy waste of pines which lies between Weldon and Goldsboro'. And so that you get them to pass through Raleigh, what more can you desire? Carry out your present intention of constructing a Road through Fayetteville to the South Carolina line, and it is not obvious that not a part only, but the whole of our Road to Weldon, must become utterly valueless! Wish you to involve the State in the loss, which, to the extent of her subscription, she must suffer in that event, and do you seek to rise by doing us a greater, when the same end might be attained by a less injury? The prosperity of Wilmington is no less intimately connected with that of the whole State, than it is with the continuance and safety of this Road. No impulse to trade, no accession of wealth, can be had here, which is not repeated in every section. To prove this, I shall enter in my next number, into a comparative statement, showing the revenue of the counties adjoining the Road, before and after its creation. As I mean to advance no position which is not susceptible of proof, I shall not fear rigid, if it be impartial criticism.

A DEMOCRAT.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF MARION.

At a meeting of the citizens of Marion, held at Marion Court House on the 30th ult., for the purpose of co-operating with the citizens of Sumter and Darlington, in enquiring into the expediency of connecting Wilmington, N. C., by rail road, with some point on the road to reach through Sumter District in this State, Gen. W. W. Harlee was called to the chair, and C. D. Evans and Dr. Gilchrist appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting and enlarged on the many advantages which the proposed rail road would secure to this section of country. On motion of Gen. E. B. Wheeler it was then resolved, that the chairman appoint a committee of fifteen to take into consideration the objects of the meeting. In pursuance of which resolution, the chair appointed as a committee the following gentlemen: Messrs. E. B. Wheeler, W. Evans, W. Fuller, H. Floyd, C. J. Crawford, J. B. McDaniel, J. Watson, Dr. Kellin, A. McIntyre, W. H. Grace, David Gibson, W. F. Richardson, N. Phillips, R. B. Boylston, David Leggett, W. W. Durant, and Thos. Harlee.

The Committee after retiring reported through their chairman the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, this meeting has heard with great satisfaction, the disposition on the part of a portion of the citizens of North Carolina, and of the District of Sumter and Darlington, to construct a rail road from Wilmington to unite with the rail roads of South Carolina at some convenient point; and whereas, the citizens of Darlington have asked the co-operation of Marion District, and have proposed a convention of the counties in North Carolina, and of the Districts of this State interested in the enterprise, to meet at Marion Court House on the first Monday in August next;

Be it resolved, That we hail with pleasure and gratification the proposition to construct said road; and that feeling its vast importance to our District, and to this section of the State, we deem it the duty of every citizen of the District to come forward and lend his assistance to an undertaking, which will in its return confer so many advantages on him and his property.

Resolved, That we regard the present as the most propitious opportunity of effecting this laudable enterprise, and that we will use our every effort, not only to obtain a suitable charter from the Legislature of this State, but to effect a completion of the road to the North Carolina line.

Resolved, That, from the location of the country, we regard the proposed route as by far the most practicable yet suggested, to connect by a rail road the Northern and Western chains, which is destined to become the thoroughfare of travel and transportation from the valley of the Mississippi to the Northern ports, and in view of the facilities to be afforded in a national and social point of view by its completion, we cannot doubt but that the enterprise will have the hearty good will of the patriotic in every section of the country.

Resolved, That we heartily respond to our fellow citizens of Darlington, in the proposed convention to be held at this place on the first Monday of August next, and that this meeting will elect delegates to represent them in said convention, and that we unite with the citizens of Darlington, in inviting the Districts of this State, and the Counties of North Carolina interested, to send delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to correspond with the citizens of North Carolina, and the Districts of this State interested, and to invite their co-operation.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty be appointed by this meeting to nominate delegates to said convention, and that they report forthwith.

The Preamble and Resolutions were severally put to the meeting, and unanimously adopted.

During the time the committee had retired, the Hon. G. W. Dargan was loudly called upon to express his opinion respecting the proposed road, to which Mr. D. happily responded in an address, earnestly impressing upon the meeting the many advantages which the proposed road would secure to this section of the country. Messrs. Phillips and Boylston, by request, also severally addressed the meeting.

The chairman announced the following gentlemen as composing the committee on correspondence: Messrs. R. Munro, S. M. Stevenson, Ed. B. Wheeler, D. J. McDonald and C. D. Evans.

The committee to nominate delegates for the convention to be held in August, recommended the following gentlemen as delegates for this District, Messrs. W. W. Durant, W. W. Harlee, J. T. Bostick, Dr. R. Harlee, A. Carmichael, J. C. Bostick, Peter Harlee, David Gibson, and D. Gilchrist, which was adopted.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

W. W. HARLEE, Chairman.
C. D. EVANS, Secretary.
D. GILCHRIST, Secretary.

Irish Humor.—An Irishman of Captain Duncan's battery, in leading a wounded horse from the field at Palo Alto, after the battle, was annoyed by the howling of Wolves attracted to the spot by the Mexican dead.

"Ah, be aisy, ye bastards! sure there's enough for all of ye."

CHEERING NEWS!

It affords us very great pleasure, to assure our friends, as we are enabled to do, that the prospects of our success at the coming election are "bright and brightening." Wherever our gallant candidate for Governor has been, he has made a most favorable impression among the people, notwithstanding the federal orators, big and little, have assailed him at all points, endeavoring to break the force of his arguments. In Surry, he was assailed by Col. Puryear, a clever fellow, but a most out-re and bitter federalist. At Wilkesborough, he was met by Gen. Wellborne and Col. Mitchell, the champions of whiggery in that County. But by the following letter from an intelligent Democrat, it will be seen he, as usual, came off victorious:

MR. SHEPARD AT WILKESBORO'.
Mr. Hampton: Agreeably to an appointment made by Mr. Shepard, our Democratic candidate for Governor, to address the citizens of Wilkes County, at Wilkesboro', on the 20th instant, a considerable number of persons were in attendance, to hear Mr. Shepard, none of whom went away disappointed in their high expectations.

He opened his fire on modern Whiggery upon the subject of the Tariff, which he explained in a much more satisfactory manner to the people of this community, than ever has been done before by any of our public speakers. He next gave it to Gov. Graham, on the subject of the Rail Roads, and his connection with the sale of the Raleigh and Gaston Road. On this subject he really astonished many of our Federal Whigs, for they had never had this subject fairly presented to them before. He also spoke on the subject of the Sub-Treasury; of the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands; of the Finances of the country, and closed by giving a short history of the War with Mexico, and the causes that produced it, together with several interesting incidents connected with the war.

After Mr. Shepard had concluded, Gen. Wellborn, the great champion of Whiggery in this County, rose to answer Mr. Shepard, and after getting a start, lost all connection with the subject that had been discussed by Mr. S., and opened his Billingsgate Battery on Mr. Polk, as he termed the President, for invading Mexico, and murdering her soldiers and citizens, and destroying their property on their own soil—all this he said, Mr. Polk was responsible for, inasmuch as he had done it without the knowledge or approbation of Congress, and that the war was an unrighteous war, a disgraceful war, and a war that every patriot ought to be ashamed to engage in.

In short, sir, he made a speech that would have done honor to the most rabid Tory of the Revolution, or a Hartford Convention bluestocking Federalist of the last war.

After this harangue was over, the Whigs, finding they were rather behind the time, called out Col. Mitchell, who in a very respectful manner to Mr. Shepard, and to the Democratic party, endeavored to defend Gov. Graham and the Whig party, and no doubt, he made as able a defence for the Governor, as he could have made for himself and his party, had he been present. But sir, it all won't do. You may rest assured, that Mr. Shepard made a favorable impression on the minds of many, some of the rankest Whigs in the County; and I have no doubt in saying that he will get a considerable increased vote over Col. Reid's vote, in August last, which was the highest vote to any Democrat for many years; and I think if every County will do as well in this election as Wilkes—that there is no doubt of Shepard's victory.

Very respectfully,
E.

June 25th, 1846.
From Wilkes Mr. Shepard proceeded West, and on the 1st instant, met Gov. Graham at Asheville, in Buncombe. The federal paper there, in giving an account of the discussion, shows plainly, by its tone, that Mr. Shepard got the better of his opponent, even in the stronghold of whiggery.

COURSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Fifteen months of Mr. Polk's administration have elapsed; let us briefly review them, beginning with our foreign relations.

He came to the chief magistracy of this republic, with Great Britain and Mexico threatening war on the United States, (with France, the ally of those two nations, almost offensive and defensive,) and not a power in the world our ally, if even our well-wisher.

He had a combined and formidable party to contend against his measures at home, and the greatest powers, maritime and territorial, of the globe, his foreign antagonists.

If universal belief of what, to be sure, is as yet only known to a few, be reliable evidence, our difficulties with England are amicably and honorably settled. In all controversies, and on all occasions to end the dispute without loss or discredit, is a great consummation. Mr. Madison's administration closed the war of 1812 gloriously, by a treaty, which did not exactly secure us against a recurrence of the causes of the conflict. So it will soon become the prevailing opinion that Mr. Polk has secured more than any preceding administration could obtain; and what he was, in view of all the circumstances, bound to accept, in the recent prevention of rupture with England. Oregon, from the Columbia to 49° will be found to be a most desirable acquisition? an acquisition it is, because, however the right title may have stood, the possession under the convention has been from the first against us. The mouth of Fraser's river will be found near to, if not at 49°. The consistency of the President, the honor of the country, and another thirty years of peace and prosperity, will soon appear as the result of the settlement of the Oregon controversy. So much, in their exterior relations, for the United States and Great Britain.

As to France: those only can appreciate the influence of Mr. Polk's administration on that wonderful people, (as Washington once called the French,) who are best acquainted with them. The President's annual message last December, was an experiment which opens a new American era. The Texas foibles of the British minister there, (Elliot,) and the French Minister, there, (Albany de Cypre,) were rebuked in tone, temper, and fact, by such language and measures as more than crushed European interference in American quarrels—more than crushed it, rendered it contemptible and ridiculous. In the last debates, 28th of May, of the French parliament, the opposition leader (Thiers) and the prime minister (Guizot) vie with each other, which shall treat the power of their great country, as they never felt to call it, with most respect. Since the Polk administration began, France, in spite of her government, and more than ever, has become the ally of the United States.

Mexico lies at our mercy. No English, French, Spanish, or other arm will be raised to ward off the blows which we must deal. The thorough-going course of the Polk administration with Mexico—first, in the earnest and almost humble solicitation of peace, and then in the vigorous infliction of war—this course insures speedy and satisfactory, long-

lasting, prosperous and profitable peace with Mexico. No wise man will complain of the expense, for the expenses will be a hundred-fold repaid to us in the first year after the war; and no benevolent man will deplore the hostilities which were the fortunate breaking out by the very method that Providence ordained as a cure. Instead of peace like war, we have war, the sure precursor of peace, with Mexico. 1. Conner's squadron had not been sent to Vera Cruz, and Taylor's army to Matamoras, continual quarrel with Mexico was inevitable, and eternal European intrigue. The cannon of Palo Alto cleared a murky atmosphere; and we predict that President Polk's second annual message will announce to Congress that the foreign relations of the United States are profitable and progressive in amity with all mankind. So much for our foreign relations in the first fifteen months of Mr. Polk's administration.

Our internal concerns are yet to be thoroughly developed. The reforms which he has recommended, now depend upon the action of Congress. But give us a revenue tariff—a constitutional treasury, the graduation of the public lands, and other improvements which are now before Congress, and we shall hail this session as one of the most brilliant and advantageous which ever shone upon our country.

General Taylor and his Volunteers.—Our friend Capt. Church, of the Bulletin, on his late trip up from New Orleans, says the St. Louis Revueille, brought with him a number of officers just from the army. They were full of anecdotes, of course, and the following little illustration of character is interesting as well as amusing.

Among the volunteers was a "gentleman's son"—a full private, who heartily sick of rainy weather, mud and no shelter, first went to his captain with his complaints, but meeting with no particular sympathy, resolved to have a talk with Gen. Taylor himself. Arrived at the commander's quarters, the General was pointed out to him, but he was rather incredulous. "That old fellow Gen. Taylor? Nonsense!" Satisfied, however, that such was even the case, he marched up, and, rather patronizingly opened his business.

"Gen. Taylor, I believe?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, General, I'm devilish glad to see you—am, indeed!" The General returned the civility.

"General you'll excuse me, but since I've been here I've been doing all I could for you—have, indeed; but the fact is the accommodations are very bad—are indeed; mud, sir! actually mud!"

"Blessed to lie down in it, actually; and the fact is, General, I'm a gentleman's son, and not used to it!"

"The General, no doubt deeply impressed with the fact of having a gentleman's son in his army, expressed his regret that such annoyances should ever exist, under any circumstances, in a civilized army."

"Well—but, General, what am I to do?"

"Why, really, I don't know, unless you take my place."

"Well, now that's civil—'tis, indeed. Of course don't mean to turn you out, but a few hours' sleep—a cot, or a bunk, or any thing—would be so refreshing! Your place—where is it, General?"

"Oh! just drop down anywhere about here—any place about camp will do ever!"

"The look which the 'gentleman's son' gave the General was rather peculiar."

"Well, no wonder they call you 'Rough and Ready'!" said he; and, amid the smiles of all but 'Rough and Ready' himself, the 'gentleman's son' returned to take his chance of the weather.

RIFLES AND RANCHEROS.

BY PHAZMA.

In the city of Puebla (1843) there is an old Dutchman who is very fond of relating the story we here introduce. When making his first visit to this country, many years since he happened to travel sole companion of a sturdy Kentuckian in a diligence between two of the large cities. Of course the two travellers soon became familiar, and quite as much matter of course was it that their thoughts and conversation should turn upon the dangers of the road.

The Kentuckian was master of a superb rifle, which seemed to be almost a part of himself, as indeed, he paid far more attention to it and handled it with more care, than he dreamed of bestowing upon his own person. In the diligence he carried it between his knees, muzzled down, and while he rode he would pat and fondle it as tenderly as maternal doting would an innocent babe.

The Dutchman's weapon of defence was a double barrel shot gun, which he had carefully loaded on this occasion, and the two very soon agreed to do all the slaughter they could before the outlaws should make free with the smallest valuable they had about them. They had no sooner arrived at this conclusion than the driver was commanded to join the company, and it was arranged that upon the first indication of approaching danger, the two travellers should be warned, and the diligence should stop.

This arrangement was scarcely made before it was called into action, and the driver hastily gave notice that eight or ten mounted rancheros were in the road advancing slowly to meet the diligence.

"Stop the horses—give her a lick back—stop her!" roared the Kentuckian, as he kicked the door open and jumped into the road. The Dutchman was hardly second in the movement, being upon the outside of the opposite with simultaneous rapidity. At about two hundred and fifty yards distance, three of the foremost robbers were advancing abreast. It was upon the most lonely and desolate part of the road between Puebla and the city of Mexico, and in the misty dawn of morning.

The Kentuckian and the Dutchman placed themselves side by side in front of the diligence; each with the most indomitable determination to fight until the last breath in defence of their rights. The Dutchman, however, was much puzzled at seeing his comrade in arms elevate his rifle perpendicularly in the air, and slowly let the muzzle fall in drawing a deliberate aim at the advancing horsemen.

"Mein Gott!—ton't waste the powder!" said the Dutchman. "Wat are you for going to fire?"

"Let me just level 'old Kaintuck,'" replied the Kentuckian—"keep cool, and I'll pick out that middle chap in a minute!"

"Mein Gott, man," said the Dutchman, "vy it ish more farder off dan von mile!"

The old Dutchman made no allowance for the uncertain light of early dawn, but

the Kentuckian knew every shade of the sky from morning till midnight, at this time he was aware of his shot as though the ranchero had already fallen from his horse.

"If you kill de rancher at such much distance," said the Dutchman, "you will only waste de bullet."

But the Kentuckian had got his aim, and just as the Dutchman had ceased speaking, 'Old Kaintuck' politely spoke up, and sent the middle robber tumbling from his saddle. The eyes of the Dutchman expanded with astonishment at the effect of the Kentuckian's shot, and broken expressions of extravagant surprise issued from his lips.

The old hunter said nothing, but quietly loaded his rifle again, and with pleasant gravity lifted it to his shoulder. In the mean time the rancheros made off with indefatigable expedition at the first broad hint of powder and shot.

"Are there any of them in sight?" said the Kentuckian, as he coolly let the muzzle of his rifle fall again in search of a victim.

This question was answered by the driver, who, seeing that the Dutchman was too much astonished to speak, ventured to announce that the robbers 'were out of sight far enough, but whether or not they were out of reach of that rifle, he could not venture to say."

The Kentuckian has travelled away, heaven knows where, since the adventure we speak of, but the honest old Dutchman is living now in the city of Puebla, and swears even to this day, that the distance at which the Kentucky man killed the robber 'was positively so more ash a mile!'

Many persons spend so much time in detecting the path of error, that they never seek the path of truth.

Old sayings are often like pickled cucumbers, more valuable after their preservation than when they were fresh.

Why is a man with his eyes shut like an ignorant schoolmaster? Because he keeps his pupils in the dark.

A glutton of a fellow who was dining at a hotel, in the course of the battle of knives and forks, accidentally cut his mouth, which was observed by a Yankee opposite, who bawled out:

"I say, Mister, don't make that hole in your countenance any larger; or we shall starve to death."

Wonderful.—There is an old maid out West so wrinkled and tough that she steers her forehead to grate nutmegs on!

MARRIED.

In Fayetteville, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, Col. Elijah Fuller, to Miss Mary Ann McKay, daughter of the late Dr. Edward McKay.

In Anson county, on the 28th ult., Mr. Lemuel Birmingham, to Miss Jarva, daughter of Rev. Theophilus Hoggood.

DIED.

In this town, on Sunday morning last, Captain Harvey Adams, British Vice Consul for the State of North Carolina, aged about 52. He was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, had resided here the chief part of the time for the last eight years, and had secured the esteem of an extensive acquaintance, by his gentlemanly manners, joined to correct business habits.

His remains were attended to the grave on Sunday afternoon by his Masonic brethren, and a large procession of other citizens.

In Elizabeth, Bladen county, on the 11th inst., Dr. Alexander McDowell, aged 69.

In Columbia, S. C., on the 25th ult., Mary Lord, infant daughter of Dr. John H. Bostwright.

In 'unberland county, on the 28th ult., Mrs. Ann McAlister, consort of Alexander McAlister, in the 55th year of her age. Also, on the 26th, Mr. Thomas W. Peyton, aged about 47.

In Rutherford county, a few days since, Gen. John Carson, at an advanced age, formerly a member of the State Legislature.

In Hillsborough, on the 29th, Mrs. Margaret Walls, aged 99. In Orange, on the 25th, Mr. Jas. Thompson, aged 80. Also, on the 2d, Mr. William Chambers, aged about 60.

ARRIVED.

July 9—sch'r L. P. Smith, Brewster, New York, to R. W. Brown.

sch'r Wilmington, French, Baltimore, to Brown & DeRoset.

sch'r Mary Elias, McCumber, Onslow, to G. W. Davis.

10—sch'r Samuel Hyman, Davis, Middleton, N. C., to Brown & DeRoset.

11—sch'r Julia, Vansilder, Boston, to G. W. Davis.

sch'r Conimerts, Morse, Little River, to G. W. Davis.

12—sch'r Sarah Jane, Leavitt, Philadelphia, to J. Mulock.

13—sloop Mary Ann, Smith, Smithville, to Master.

16—sch'r H. Westcott, Edwards, to E. J. Lutterloh.

sch'r Example, Midyett, Middleton, to W. Cooke.

BELOW—sch'r Emma Louise, Boon, from Philadelphia.

brig J. R. Dow, from Boston.

CLEARED.

July 10—brig Union, Mitchell, Havana, by G. W. Davis.

sch'r Onslow, Davis, New York, by Sanford & Smith.

11—brig Samuel N. Goff, Gray, Guadeloupe, by E. Dickinson.

sch'r R. W. Brown, Francis, New York, by R. W. Brown.

sch'r Christiana Caroline, Price, Lockwood's Ferry, by G. W. Davis.

14—brig St. Marks, Anderson, Guadeloupe, by Barry & Bryant.

sch'r A. P. Thorn, Sanford, New York, by E. J. Lutterloh.

sch'r Wilmington, French, Baltimore, by Brown & DeRoset.

15—brig Nonpareil, Brewer, Warren, N. I., by John Gamwell.

sch'r L. P. Smith, Brewster, New York, by R. W. Brown.

CORN AFLOAT.—700 bushels on board sch'r Example, just received, and for sale by July 16! W. M. COOKE.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Wheat	7 1/2	3
Barley	7 1/2	3
Midling	7 1/2	3
Shoulders	6 1/2	3
Hog round	7 1/2	3
Western	5 1/2	3
BREWER	25	3
BUTTER	14	18
Salt, bl. mss.	9 00	00
prime	5 50	6 50
CORN		
Meal	75	80
COFFEE	8	9
COTTON	5	8 1/2
CANDLES, tallow	12	18
spem	30	31
Adamantine	25	28
FRATHERS	30	33
Flour, Canal	6 40	6 60
Fayetteville	5 50	6 00
HAT, Northern, per 100 lbs	70	80
LARD	4 75	5 00
Western	7 1/2	7 1/2
LARD, Steamtown	92	
LUMBER—Shoemill		
River, Flooring boards	9 00	9 50
wide, do.	6 00	6 00
Scantling	3 50	4 00
Timber	21	25
MOLASSES, W. I.	13	14 00
MACKEREL, No. 1 retail	7 50	8 50
2	4 00	0
3	4 1/2	5
NAVAL STORES, Yellow Turp. 1	65	0 00
Virgin dip, 2	30	2 12 1/2
hard, half price		
Tar	1 18	18
Pitch	75	75
Rosin No. 1	1 00	00
2	2	25
3	25	25
Sp. Turp.		
Ort. Spem		1 00
FRUIT, Ground		
Black eye	80	90
Cow		80
PORK, per bl.		
Northern Mess	13 00	14 00
Prime		10 75
fresh	3 37 1/2	0
RICE		
rough, bush		45
SALT, Turke Island, bushel	1 12 1/2	1 15
Liverpool, sack, none	4	5 1/2
SHINGLES, country	2 00	2 50
contract		4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum	25	30
Gin	30	33
Whiskey	23	25
Apple Brandy	87 1/2	40
STREET	12 1/2	25
STAVES, W. Obbl. rough	15	18
dressed	7	8
R. O. Hhd. rough	00	10 00
dressed		10 00
BROWN, West India	7 1/2	8
New Orleans	7 1/2	8
lost	13	14
TALLOW	7	7 1/2
TORONCO, leaf	3 00	3 75
VARINISH	20	22
WINE, Madeira	70	2 50
Port	2	25
Malaga	34	45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, 1 pr. ct. prem.

" " New York, 1 " "

" " Boston, 1 " "

RATES OF FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 25 a 00 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bl.

Rice, 15 cts. per hundred

Cotton, 90c. per bale.

Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. baic.

Tobacco, \$3.00 per hoghead.

Lumber, \$4 a \$6.00 per m.

To Philadelphia—Spirits 80c. Naval Stores, 25 a 00c. Lumber \$5.

Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts. per cubic foot.

To Baltimore—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores 30 a 35c. Lumber \$4 1/2.

Cotton, \$1.25. Yarns 6c. per cubic foot.

To Boston—Spirits 80c. Naval Stores, 35c.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 16.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has declined still further since our last Thursday's report. We quote to-day at \$2 1/2 for Virgin, and \$1 65 for Yellow Dip. Spirits Turpentine—A few small lots of this article have been disposed of, for shipment, at 24 cents per gallon. Tur—Last sale, \$1 15.

LUMBER & TIMBER—Dull at quotations—supply heavy.

SHINGLES—Last sales \$2 50.

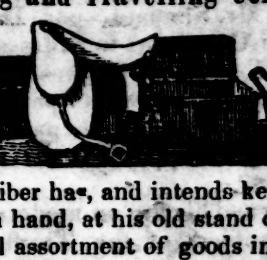
THE LIFE CLOCK.
TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.
There is a little mystic clock,
No human eye hath seen;
That beats on—on—on—on—on—on—
From morning until 'e'en.
And when the soul is wrung in sleep,
And hush is on the night,
It ticks and ticks the living night,
And never runneth down.
O wondrous in that work of art
Which knells the passing hour,
But art ne'er formed, nor mind conceived,
The life clock's magic power.
Nor set in gold, nor decked with gems
By wealth and pride possessed;
But rich or poor, or high or low,
Each bears it in his breast.
When life's deep stream, 'mid beds of flowers,
All still and softly glides,
Like the waveling step, with a gentle beat,
It warns of passing tides.
When threatening darkness gathers o'er,
And Hope's bright visions flee,
Like the sudden stroke of the muffled oar,
It beats the heavy sea.
Where passion nerves the warrior's arm
For deeds of hate and wrong,
Though heeded not the fearful sound,
The knell is deep and strong.
When eyes to eyes are gazing soft,
And tender words are spoken,
Then fast and wild it rattles on,
As if with love 'twere broken.
Such is the clock that measures life,
Of flesh and spirit blended;
And thus 'twill run within the breast,
Till that strange life is ended.
AGRICULTURAL.
Indian Corn for Soiling and Fodder.
—We doubt whether the value of Indian corn is more than half known yet among the generality of farmers; and if the unparalleled drought throughout the country last summer should have a tendency to teach it to them, the terrible lesson may be looked upon as a mercy rather than a scourge from a beneficent Providence.—During the past eight months thousands of animals have perished or been sacrificed for want of grass or fodder to sustain them, all of which might have been saved and kept in a good condition, had each farmer sown a few acres of corn for soiling, and fodder. We saw last summer, on a light sandy soil, a crop of corn growing, which turned out six tons of excellent dry fodder per acre. It was sown on the first day of July, in drills three feet apart. The land was ploughed deep, and highly manured. This crop was the means of saving a superior herd of cows from starvation. Henceforth however promising the grass and hay crop may be, let no farmer depend entirely upon it, but let him sow a few acres of corn for summer soiling, or to be cured for a winter's use. He will then be tolerable independent of a capricious season.
When corn is tolerably advanced in its growth it completely shades the ground, and the drought will have little effect upon it. A larger crop may usually be grown in drills than when sown broad cast; and if these drills be two and a half feet apart, we believe it will be found better than nearer, especially in a very dry season, as the cultivator can be often run between the rows stirring the ground effectually, neutralizing in a measure the effects of wet and dry weather. We recommend sowing at least one acre of corn for every five head of cattle kept on the farm. If there be an overplus of hay, it is very easily disposed of.—*Am Agriculturist.*
Cure for Diarrhoea.—A certain cure for this complaint is found in rice water. Boil the rice, take the water, make it palatable with salt, and drink it copiously while warm. We never knew it to fail.—*Cult.*
Characteristic Anecdote.—Bombardment of Fort Brown.—Soon after the firing commenced on the 5th day of the bombardment, an old soldier was busy making coffee for his mess, he prided himself on his coffee, and on the military precision with which he served out his morning beverage. Just as he had completed making it, and was stooping down to pour it into the several tin cups of his mess, a shell whizzed over the parapet from Matmoras, unnoticed by him, and struck in the ashes and embers, and turned his 'refreshment' into the fire. The soldier cook was greatly excited, he seized the burning fuse ere it ignited the powder in the shell, and drawing it out, he turned round holding it in his hand as if it were a lighted cigar, and with a most rueful countenance and voice, exclaimed, "There, them damned, yellow Mexicans have upset my coffee."
N. O. Tropic.
"Pray Madame," said a young, romantic looking gentleman, addressing the daughter of one of our book sellers, yesterday, whom her father deputed to step in the store just while he went next door—as amiable creature, about the age of sweet sixteen—"pray, Madame," he said, "may I ask if you have 'Ten Thousand a Year!'"
"No, Sir," she sweetly but simply replied, letting her finely fringed eyelids fall, "no, Sir; but father says he'll settle the house in Magazine street on me: that tho', 'sint worth more than two thousand a year!"
The young book-buyer had like to die at Sam Slick says.
Transaction.—A blind Ethiopian extinguished candle in a dark night searching for a black cat.
"I will speak well of his wife, and pay for his."

ALL-HEALING
McAlister's

THE PRECEDING FIGURE IS GIVEN TO REPRESENT THE INSURABLE RESISTANCE OF THE BODY TO THE IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows unintermittently when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.—Life cannot be sustained without it. It throws off from the blood and other juices of the body, and restores by this means of nearly all the impurities within us. The language of Scripture is, "in the blood is the life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, that all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurities. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal medicine. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, employs the Hydrophobic through skin wet blankets, the Homoeopath deals out infinitesimals, the Polioopath bleeds and doses with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.
To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. Nine-tenths of the food, and eight-tenths of the drink, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.
This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and the most reasonable place to dispose of them. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.
By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.
It is by stopping the pores, that over-heated mankind with colds, coughs, and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the disease is induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.
Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course should the most reasonable pursue, to unstop the pores after they are closed. Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to you, my friends, **McAlister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, OR THE WORLD'S SALVE.** It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, on old sores, upon the chest, in short upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.
It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their contents, and heal them. It is a remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.
I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the most danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that in one single case it failed to benefit me, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.
I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest education and MULTITUDES OF THE POOR, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD."
HEADACHE.
The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.
Dizziness and Ear Ache are helped with like success.
OLD SORES.
That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are checked up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This Salve will at once provide for such emergencies.
It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the patient feels ease.
FEVERS.
In all cases of fever, the difficulties in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off, the patient is in a dangerous position. If such a patient is treated with medicine, the fever will pass and the danger will be over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fever almost instantly unlock the skin, and the fever will pass off, and the patient will be restored to health.
RHEUMATISM.
IN SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINCY, SORE THROAT, BROUCHITIS, BRUISES, OR SORE BREAST, GOUT, GONORRHOEA, SUCH AS ASTHMA, GONORRHOEA, PAINS, ALSO, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NEURALGIA, AND OF THE SPINE, THERE is probably no medicine now so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!
PIMPLES ON THE FACE, MASCLINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACES.
Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be clogging the pores, and frequently breaking out to the surface. If then, the face is free from all impurities, the skin is healthy, and the complexion is clear and bright, and the skin is soft and supple, and the face is beautiful.
WORMS.
If patients knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken in infancy, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when the worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them out.
There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.
AS A FAMILY REMEDY.
No man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens, so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease is known, and knowledge is long to be good, Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and no more will **JAMES McALISTER & Co.**
CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the names of **JAMES McALISTER, or JAMES McALISTER & Co.** are written in red ink upon every label.
We hereby offer a reward of \$500 to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and seal.
April 24, 1846.—190
The above Ointment is for sale in Wilmington, at the **CHRONICLE OFFICE.**
Price 50 cents for the large, and 25 cents for the small bottles.
NOTICES.
NEW STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c. &c.
The subscriber has received at his OLD STAND, a full and complete assortment in the above line, which he respectfully invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants. He would take this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his old customers, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their support.
I am in daily expectation of receiving 250 oz. Sulph. Quinine, which I will sell during the summer at the lowest possible price. Also, a lot of **Carper's Compound Extract Catharine**, containing all the properties of Quinine at one third the price. The public may depend on their orders receiving prompt attention.
SODA WATER.
Having fitted up my apparatus with all the late improvements, I will be prepared in a few days to open, and have no hesitation in saying from present facilities I shall be able to prepare that delightful summer beverage in a style not to be surpassed by any Northern establishment. For the accommodation of **LADIES**, I will have the rear of my store neatly fitted up and kept exclusively for their benefit. Ladies will enter by the door on Front street, directly opposite Dr. DeRosier's office.
WM. SHAW.
Ice at Retail from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.
April 10th, 1846.
25 HDHS. Bacon Sides; prime New Orleans Sugar; 150 sacks Salt; 50 bbls Molasses; 30 bbls prime New Orleans Molasses. Just received and for sale by **HALL & ARMSTRONG;**

Daniel Cromley.
BOOT MAKER,
Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adapted to the present times for CASH.
Gentlemen can be accommodated with **BOOTS** made after the latest **FRENCH STYLES.**
In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.
D. C. will take pleasure in showing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call.
(Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-ly
Chronicle will please copy.
INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed one of the **INSPECTORS OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS** for the Inspection District adjoining Wilmington, tenders his services to the public. To his friends and the public generally, he promises entire devotion to the business of his office, and hopes by his constant attention to the interests of those who may avail themselves of his services, to secure a share of the patronage of the public.
JAMES A. BUNTING.
March 20, 1846 27-ly
NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
JESSE BOWDEN.
M13, 1846. 28-ly
Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. B. Meares, dec'd, are hereby notified, that unless payment be made on or before the 15th of January next, suit will be commenced in every instance of failure.
C. G. MEARES.
Nov. 28, 1845. 11-ly
LIME.
1200 CASKS fresh Thomaston Lime. For sale by **M29 36-ly J. C. & R. B. WOOD.**
CHARLES BARR
CONTINUES his business at his old stand in Market street, between Front and Second, where he would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, to his large and well selected stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
got up under his own superintendence, expressly for the Southern market. These garments are made by experienced workmen, and warranted for durability and fastness of color, equal to any that has ever been offered in this or any other place. Persons in want of such articles as are generally kept in a **MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT**, will find it a great saving to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.
He has also a large assortment of uncut goods, such as English, French and Belgian CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which he is prepared to make up at the shortest notice, and warrant a perfect fit or no sale. Gentlemen coming in and wanting clothes made by experienced workmen, will find it to their advantage to give a call.
In addition to his old stock of
Ready-made Clothing,
he has added a splendid assortment of CLOTH DRESS and FROCK COATS, made of the finest French, English and American cloths, and cut in the latest styles for the Southern market. He has also a splendid variety of the newest styles of Spring and Summer WAISTCOATINGS. Also a beautiful assortment of French, English and American fancy and plain Cassimere pants. An entirely new style of Summer SACK and BUSINESS COATS, suited for the Southern climate. Persons wishing to be fitted in a genteel suit, will please call and pass their own judgment.
Wilmington, N. C., March 20, 1846.
CORN AND MEAL in store. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers by **WM. COOKE.**
June 19
LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.
County and Sup. Court Writs do do Subpoenas do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administrators
Jury's Tickets
Peace warrants
Constable's bonds
Notes of hand
Checks, Cape Fear Bank do Branch Bank of the State
Notes, negotiable at bank
Inspector's Certificate
Certificates of Justices attending Court
Shipping Papers
Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.
Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the **JOURNAL OFFICE**
LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE CAMPHINE LAMP.
B. MURPHY & Co., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the State, to their improvement in the Camphine Lamp, which warrants them in saying, that for half the money, they will give double the light of any Oil or Lamp yet invented. These Lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of Churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from \$1 50 to \$6.
Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr. HENRY NUTT.
Wilmington, April 17, 1846. 31-12m
NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to the firm of Samuel A. Boyd & Co., are forewarned not to settle their accounts with Mr. Thomas J. Bell, as he has been discharged from their employment.
CHAS. BARR, Agent.
June 26, 1846
WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
THIS SOCIETY will hold its future meetings, every Friday night in the Methodist Protestant Church, which will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock, promptly, throughout the summer.
THE ANNUAL WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings through the summer in the school house at the Dry Pond, Pottersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
M1 51-12m

H. S. KELLY.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
(Next door to Peirson's old stand.)
NOW OCCUPYING AS A
CLOTHING STORE,
BEGS leave to express his gratitude for the very liberal patronage extended to him the past year, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. He would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington, as well as the surrounding country, to his large and extensive stock of
Spring and Summer Goods,
Which embraces every article usually kept in a Merchant Tailoring establishment, to wit: West of England and French fancy colored and black CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, of every style, and also a variety of Light Goods; Linen Drills, Gambroons, Drates, Single Mill & Doe Skins. VESTINGS of every variety, style and pattern, now on hand, and for sale on as favorable terms as can be afforded.
The above goods will be made to order on the most approved styles and workmanlike manner, at short notice. He challenges a comparison with any in point of style, elegance or workmanship. He would call particular attention to his
Furnishing Department,
where gentlemen arriving in town wanting an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect equal to those made to order, at unusually low prices.
Coats from \$1 25 to \$10 00.
Pants " 75 to 5 00.
Vests " 75 to 5 00.
Shirts of every variety, style and quality—a few dozen of superior quality.
Silk Drawers and L. B. C. Shirts, well worthy the notice of those in want, which will be sold at the following low prices: Linen from \$1 50 to \$3; Cotton, with linen bosoms and collars, from 50 cts. to \$2 50. In addition to this is the
Outfitting Department,
Comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, and Suspenders.
HATS!! HATS!! HATS!!!
Summer Hats of every style and quality, for sale cheap, and no mistake; Hats from 12 1/2 cents to \$6.
Country Merchants can be supplied with ready made Clothing, Hats, &c., cheaper than they ever yet have been sold at. Call and see.
N. B. Terms of doing business: Those who have been in the habit of paying their bills punctually, if required, can have a credit of three months. I have to pay cash for the articles and cannot long lay out of the money.
V. R. PARSONS having agreed to remain with me through the season, all business transacted by him for me, will be considered the same as myself.
April 3, 1846
Cornelius Myers,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to his large and elegant assortment of
Hats and Caps.
For Spring and Summer use. Fine Beaver, Mole-skin and Silk Hats, spring style for 1846, a splendid article. Also, 12 dozen Panama Hats, various qualities, from \$3 to \$6.
30 dozen Men's, Boys, and Infant's Leghorn Hats, plain and colored, single and double brims. 350 dozen Palm Leaf Hats, embracing every style and quality, and will be sold CHEAPER than can be found elsewhere.
Also, a general assortment of Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, Travelling Hat Cases, &c. &c. which are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Country Merchants, Planters, and all others are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the sign of the big hat, North side of Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
April 3, 1846. 29-ly
For Sale.
THE STEAM SAW MILL at the foot of Grand street, near Williamsburgh Ferry, New York city, consisting of a 40 horse power Engine, 4 boilers, 20 feet long, 26 inches diameter, 5 large Drums for running 4 Saw Gates, and now in full operation; can be taken down and removed at small expense. For further information apply to **BARRY & BRYANT.**
Corn, Meal, and Cow Peas.
In store, and for sale by **Wm. COOKE.**
STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
New Hanover County.
Superior Court of Law.
Spring Term, A. D., 1846.
Catharine A. Stanly, } Petition for Divorce.
vs. John W. Stanly.
Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for three months in the Wilmington Journal and Chronicle, notifying the said John W. Stanly to appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court-house in Wilmington, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.
Teste,
O. ALDERMAN, Clerk.
May 1, 1846 33-3m
Chronicle copy 3 months.
MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Onslow county, N. C., that they have entered into co-partnership for the practice of Medicine, under the name of **LANGDON & COWAN.** They will attend to the practice of the profession in all its branches. They have located themselves at Jacksonville, where they can always be found when not professionally engaged.
SAMUEL LANGDON,
WILLIAM D. COWAN.
June 5, 1846. 38-ly
LIVERY STABLES.
SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to my last State.
For the liberal patronage, heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuance of the same.
I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.
H. S. KELLY.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844. (6-ly

FRESH BEEF.
JAMES PETTEWAY
RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of
FRESH MEATS,
of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.
Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.
Drovers will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.
Jan'y 3, 1846 16-ly
To the Riding and Travelling Community.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valises, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Satchels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESSES, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.
ALSO,—Chariottes, Buggies, Trotting Wagons and Sulkeys, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESSES; or order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.
G. C. H.
WINDOW SHADERS—BLINDS AND DOORS.
THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufacturers at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Sept. 27, 1844 1-ly
FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.
STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.
THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply plythier tables with the best of
BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,
at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the best, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.
Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.
JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 19, 1845. 1-ly
Boarding House.
THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the **Hannover House**, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make transient boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.
He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his
Livery Stables
are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.
He keeps constantly on hand, **HORSES and BUGGIES** for hire.
DAVID THALLY.
N. B.—Drovers can be well accommodated.
September 26th, 1845. 2-12m
MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, Head & Foot Stones, &c.
THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb 13, 1846 22-ly
Garden Seeds.
A FRESH and full assortment, growth of **1845.** Just received by **WM. SHAW.**
F13 22
FLOUR.
125 BBLs. Fayetteville FLOUR, 60 do Canal do, 50 half bbls. Canal do.
Just received by **ADAMS & MCGARY.**
Nov. 28th, 1845. 41-ly
Goods for sale.
10 Bbls. P. R. Sugar, 20 bbls. Fayetteville Flour, 10 " Mulletts, 10 " mess & prime Pork, 20 kegs cut Nails, assorted, 5 bbls. retailing Molasses, 2000 lbs. Bacon, Hats, Shoes, boxes of Candles, Soap, Window Glass, Cypress Shingles, Red Oak Staves, barrels Tar, &c. &c.
J. I. BRYAN.
April 10th, 1846. 30-ly
BLANK CHECKS. A neat article, for sale at the **JOURNAL OFFICE.**
Summer Goods.
RECEIVED per schooners **Alane** and **A F** Thorn, and will be sold low for CASH, 7 dozen Plaid Boom Shirts, 2 " Striped do do, 2 " Summer Cravats, 2 1/2 " Black and Fancy Ties, 3 1/2 " do do Knots, 3 " French Silk Suspenders, Cotton under Shirts, 1 " White Linen Thread Gloves, 1 " colored do do, 1 " White & Hese, 2 " Colored & 3 do, 3 " Black Italian Cravats, 1 " English do
M29] CHARLES BARR.
WHARFAGE.
NAVAL STORES or other produce will be received on Nutt's wharf at the regular rates. Vessels, Rafts, &c., laying at said wharf will be charged as above.
J. I. BRYAN.
April 10, 1846. 30-ly
FOR SALE.—10 bbls very superior Old Rye Whiskey, just received from Baltimore. For sale by **E. J. LUTTERLOH.**
OCEAN Family Mess. Shad, at retail or by the barrel. For sale by **WM COOKE.**

DAQUERRETYPE MINIATURES.
MR. HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.
Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.
Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least. Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.
Portraits of sick or deceased persons taken at their residences if required.
Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.
For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.
January 30, 1846. 20-ly
ADAMS & MCGARY
HAVE OPENED their store in the Parley buildings, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, where they have and will keep a large assortment of **GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and PROVISIONS**, among which will be found
4 bbls. P. R. and St. Croix Sugar, 50 boxes scaled Herring, 50 bags Coffee, 30 boxes Spm Candles, 50 bbls Canal Flour, 10 do brown Soap, 40 half do. do. do, 50 bbls Mess & Prime Beef, 80 kegs White Lead, 40 bbls do. do, 20 1/2 bbls Fulton Market Beef, 100 bbls Pilot and Navy Bread, 20 1/2 " No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, 1 barrel and boxes 40 M Segars, assorted, Crackers, SADDLERY, Smoked Beef & Tongues, Oils and Paints, Fine Liquors, All kinds of Cordage, A general assortment of Chandlery, 10 casks Cheese.
ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family use, in half pound, quatrone and canisters.
N29 11-ly
J. T. SCHONWALD, BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,
WOULD take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit the support of the community.
He continues to keep on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Gravel, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetters, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, all kinds of Fevers, &c. &c.
These remedies are all of purely Vegetable composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines ever offered to the public.
Charles C. Rhinehardt's PATENT GLASS PAD
Double and Single Lever Truss, for HERNIA.
Dr. J. T. S. has on hand, and offers for sale, at manufacturer's prices, a large supply of the above Truss, consisting of eighteen different shapes and all sizes. They are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any Truss ever before invented. He feels confident that a trial of the above Truss will satisfy any person of its superiority.
The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Commission Store, at wholesale and retail.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8, 1846 34-3m
To the Friends of Humanity.
THE PHILANTHROPIST
IS the title of a monthly sheet, proposed to be issued in Wilmington, N. C., at one dollar a year, payable on receipt of the first number.
Intemperance, the great enemy to prosperity and happiness, is exerting a wide influence throughout the country. It is a growing evil, and is daily destroying the lives, to say nothing of the comforts, of thousands of the human family, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made, and are still being made, towards its suppression. One principal reason why this great evil is still permitted to exist to an alarming extent, is, that the exertions of the friends of the Temperance cause have been confined principally to cities and towns, while villages and the country at large, are almost entirely neglected. A cheap temperance newspaper could not, it is presumed, fail of success, in the way of patronage; and if extensively circulated, would doubtless prove a barrier, in no small degree, to the progress of intemperance—thus carrying out successfully, the praiseworthy intentions of the friends of Temperance, which could not be accomplished in any other way. This publication, besides proving
A Foe to the Grogger,
and the disgraceful habits of drunkenness, will, at the same time, afford a variety of other matter, of a distinct nature.
In North Carolina no paper of this description has ever made its appearance, (although proposals have recently been issued for the purpose,) owing, no doubt, to the fact that the influence necessary to promote the success of a work of this kind, has been omitted. An anxious appeal is made to the friends of the cause generally, to use their utmost endeavors to give encouragement to this publication. The first number of this **Philanthropist** will make its appearance as soon as 600 subscribers can be obtained, which can be done if every influential person would feel a sufficient interest in the cause of Temperance, to exert himself.—The **Philanthropist** will be printed on a medium sheet, in newspaper form, so as to afford a privilege to advertisers.
Persons disposed to patronize this work, are requested to forward their names to Wilmington, by mail or otherwise, by the first of August next, addressed to the
EDITOR OF THE PHILANTHROPIST.
Editors of papers throughout the State will please give the above a few insertions, with some remarks of their own by way of recommendation.
June 5, 1846
REMOVAL.
I HAVE removed my office to the one lately occupied by Messrs. Burr & West, Auctioneers, second door North of Market street, over Messrs. J. Hathaway & Son's store.
WM. COOKE.
A17
Selling off AT COST.
OWING to the large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, I offer rare inducements to those in want of CLOTHING.
My stock is large, and embraces every article that is usually kept in a Clothing Store, all of which I offer at New York cost and charges, for CASH.
H. S. KELLY,
Market street.
May 22, 1846